

REMARKS

Claims 1-11 are pending. The indication of allowable subject matter with respect to claims 5-11 is appreciated.

Claims 1 -4 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Applicant's admitted prior art in view of Hamaguchi et al. (*hereafter*: Hamaguchi). The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Applicant's invention, as defined by claim 1 in a combination with the feature of *power interruption delay charging means for gradually lowering said input voltage to said H/V processor constant voltage circuit when power supplied to said display device is interrupted*, which is deemed to be non-obvious in view of the proposed combination of art.

It noted here that the Examiner has not identified where the foregoing feature of claim 1 is found in the applied art. Note, *Ex parte Levy*, 17 USPQ2d 1461, 1462 (1990) states:

"it is incumbent upon the examiner to identify wherein each and every facet of the claimed invention is disclosed in the applied reference."

Instead the Examiner refers to Hamaguchi's CRT protection circuit (Abstract, Fig. 1 cct. 16). Note here that cct 16 is a rectifier, not a CRT protection circuit, which rectifies the current output from a flyback transformer to obtain a high voltage (HV). Accordingly, the rectifier 16 of

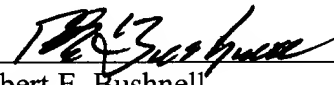
Hamaguchi is not equivalent to the claimed *power interruption delay charging means for gradually lowering said input voltage to said H/V processor constant voltage circuit when power supplied to said display device is interrupted*, and the Examiner has not provided a *prima facie* explanation of how one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to utilize rectifier 16 to perform the feature of *gradually lowering said input voltage to said H/V processor constant voltage circuit when power supplied to said display device is interrupted*. Instead, the Examiner has merely suggested using Hamaguchi's power regulatory circuitry with Applicant's admitted prior art "because it would protect the CRT display." There is no doubt that Hamaguchi's power regulatory circuitry would protect the CRT display of the Applicant's admitted prior art, but it would not protect the CRT display by *gradually lowering said input voltage to said H/V processor constant voltage circuit when power supplied to said display device is interrupted*, and the Examiner has not identified where this aspect of the claimed invention is taught by the combined art.

In Hamaguchi, the CRT protection circuit utilizes an overvoltage/overcurrent detector 30 and control circuit 40 to control the turning off a horizontal output transformer Qa **instantly** upon detection of an abnormal state. See col. 2, lines -47, for example. Accordingly, Hamaguchi fails to teach or suggest gradually lowering an input voltage, and clearly fails to teach or suggest gradually lowering an input voltage to the H/V processor constant voltage circuit, of the Applicant's admitted prior art, when power supplied to the display device is interrupted. Thus the *power interruption delay charging means* set forth in claim 1 is not obvious in view of the combination of Applicant's admitted prior art and Hamaguchi.

Accordingly, the rejection of claims 1-4 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

The examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the application, withdraw the objections and/or rejections and pass the application to issue in view of the above amendments and/or remarks.

Respectfully submitted,


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